

epidemiologically distinct from other livestock production units. A premises identification number shall consist of the State's two-letter postal abbreviation followed by the premises' assigned number. A premises identification number may be used in conjunction with a producer's own livestock production numbering system to provide a unique identification number for an animal.

**Recognized slaughtering establishment.** A slaughtering establishment<sup>2</sup> operating under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) or a State inspected slaughtering establishment.

**State.** Any of the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the District of Columbia, and any territories and possessions of the United States.

**State animal health official.** The State official responsible for livestock and poultry disease control and eradication programs.

**State representative.** An individual employed in animal health work by a State or political subdivision of a State, and who is authorized by the State or political subdivision to perform tasks required by this part.

#### **§ 80.2 General restrictions.**

Domestic animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test may not be moved interstate except in compliance with this part.

#### **§ 80.3 Movement of domestic animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test.**

(a) **Movement of domestic animals for slaughter.** Domestic animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test may be moved interstate for slaughter if:

(1) The animals are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment or to an approved livestock facility for sale to a recognized slaughtering establishment;

(2) An owner-shipper statement that identifies the animals as positive to an official Johne's disease test accom-

<sup>2</sup>A list of recognized slaughtering establishments in any State may be obtained from an APHIS representative, the State animal health official, or a State representative.

panies the animals during the movement and is delivered to the consignee;

(3) Each animal bears an official eartag; and

(4) The animals are moved to the destination in one continuous movement without unloading.

(b) **Other movements.** The Administrator may, upon request in specific cases, allow domestic animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test to be moved interstate other than as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, under such conditions as the Administrator may prescribe in each case to prevent the spread of Johne's disease. The Administrator will promptly notify the State animal health officials of the States involved of any such action.

(c) **Cleaning and disinfecting.** Each means of conveyance used to transport the animals must be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with § 71.6 of this chapter. The facilities in which the animals were maintained must be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with § 71.7 of this chapter.

#### **§ 80.4 Segregation of animals positive to an official Johne's disease test during interstate movement.**

Animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test may not be moved interstate in a railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle containing healthy animals susceptible to Johne's disease unless all of the animals are for immediate slaughter, or unless the positive animals are kept separate from the other animals by a partition that is securely affixed to the sides of the vehicle and prevents the transfer of fecal matter from the animals positive to an official Johne's disease test to the healthy animals in the vehicle.

### **PART 82—EXOTIC NEWCASTLE DISEASE (END) AND CHLAMYDIOSIS**

#### **Subpart A—Exotic Newcastle Disease (END)**

Sec.

82.1 Definitions.

82.2 Criteria for determining birds or poultry to be infected with, exposed to, or free from END.

82.3 Quarantined areas.

## § 82.1

## 9 CFR Ch. I (1–1–04 Edition)

- 82.4 General provisions.
- 82.5 Interstate movement of live birds and live poultry from a quarantined area.
- 82.6 Interstate movement of dead birds and dead poultry from a quarantined area.
- 82.7 Interstate movement of manure and litter from a quarantined area.
- 82.8 Interstate movement of eggs, other than hatching eggs, from a quarantined area.
- 82.9 Interstate movement of hatching eggs from a quarantined area.
- 82.10 Interstate movement of vehicles, cages, coops, containers, troughs, and other equipment from a quarantined area.
- 82.11 Issuance of permits.
- 82.12 Other interstate movements and special permits.
- 82.13 Denial and withdrawal of permits and special permits.
- 82.14 Removal of quarantine.
- 82.15 Replacement birds and poultry.
- 82.16 Extraordinary emergencies: applicability of regulations.

### Subpart B—Chlamydiosis in Poultry

- 82.19 Definitions.
- 82.20 General restrictions.
- 82.21 Vehicles, cages, coops, containers, troughs, and other equipment used for infected poultry.
- 82.22 Cleaning and disinfecting premises.
- 82.23 Issuance of permits.
- 82.24 Other interstate movements and special permits.
- 82.25 Denial and withdrawal of permits and special permits.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 8301-8317; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4.

SOURCE: 61 FR 56883, Nov. 5, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

### Subpart A—Exotic Newcastle Disease (END)

#### § 82.1 Definitions.

As used in connection with this subpart, the following terms shall have the meaning set forth in this section.

**Administrator.** The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service or any individual authorized to act for the Administrator.

**Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.** The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

**Bird.** Any member of the class *aves* other than poultry.

**Dressed carcasses.** Carcasses of birds or poultry that have been eviscerated, with heads and feet removed.

**END.** Any velogenic Newcastle disease. END is an acute, rapidly spreading, and usually fatal viral disease of birds and poultry.

**Exposed.** At risk of developing END because of association with birds or poultry infected with END, excrement from birds or poultry infected with END, or other material touched by birds or poultry infected with END, or because there is reason to believe that association has occurred with END or vectors of END, as determined by either a Federal veterinarian or a State veterinarian.

**Federal representative.** An individual employed and authorized by the Federal government to perform the tasks required by this subpart.

**Federal veterinarian.** A veterinarian employed and authorized by the Federal government to perform the tasks required by this subpart.

**Hatching eggs.** Eggs in which birds or poultry are allowed to develop.

**Infected.** Affected by the virus or bacterium that causes the specified disease.

**Interstate.** From one State into or through any other State.

**Known to be exposed.** Determined by either a Federal veterinarian or a State veterinarian to be at risk of developing END because of association with birds or poultry infected with END, excrement from birds or poultry infected with END, or other material touched by birds or poultry infected with END, or because there is reason to believe that association has occurred with END or vectors of END, as determined by either a Federal veterinarian or a State veterinarian.

**Known to be infected.** Determined by either a Federal veterinarian or a State veterinarian to be affected by the virus or bacterium that causes the specified disease.

**Litter.** Material that is used to collect and absorb bodily wastes from birds or poultry.

**Moved.** Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

**Official seal.** A serially numbered metal or plastic strip, consisting of a

self-locking device on one end and a slot on the other end, that forms a loop when the ends are engaged and that cannot be reused if opened, or a serially numbered, self-locking button that can be used for this purpose.

*Person.* Any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, joint stock company, or other legal entity.

*Pet bird.* Any bird that is kept for personal pleasure and is not for sale.

*Poultry.* Chickens, doves, ducks, geese, grouse, guinea fowl, partridges, pea fowl, pheasants, pigeons, quail, swans, and turkeys.

*Recognized slaughtering establishment.* Any slaughtering facility operating under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 *et seq.*), or State meat or poultry inspection acts.

*Render.* Reduce, convert, or melt down by heating to a temperature of at least 230 °F so that oil is removed.

*State.* Each of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

*State animal health official.* The State official responsible for livestock- and poultry-disease control and eradication programs.

*State representative.* An individual employed in animal health work and authorized by a State or political subdivision of a State to perform the tasks required by this subpart.

*State veterinarian.* A veterinarian employed and authorized by a State or political subdivision of a State to perform the tasks required by this subpart.

*Veterinarian in charge.* A Federal veterinarian employed by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and authorized by the Administrator to supervise and manage the animal health work of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in a specified area of the United States.

#### § 82.2 Criteria for determining birds or poultry to be infected with, exposed to, or free from END.

(a) The determination that birds or poultry are infected with END must be made by either a Federal veterinarian or a State veterinarian.<sup>1</sup> They will base that determination on one or more of the following factors: clinical evidence (signs, post-mortem lesions, and history of the occurrence of END); diagnostic tests;<sup>2</sup> or epidemiological evidence (evaluation of clinical evidence and the degree of risk posed by the potential spread of END based on population and exposure factors, including evaluation of whether the birds and poultry have had the opportunity to be in contact with birds or poultry infected with END or with excrement from birds or poultry infected with END, or if the birds and poultry have shared feed or water with birds or poultry infected with END).

(b) The determination that birds or poultry are exposed to END must be made by either a Federal veterinarian or a State veterinarian. They will base that determination on an evaluation of all related circumstances, including: the proximity of the birds or poultry to birds or poultry infected with END, to excrement from birds or poultry infected with END, and to other material touched by birds or poultry infected with END; the number of birds or poultry infected with END to which the birds or poultry were exposed; the species involved; the virulence of the END

<sup>1</sup>The location of Federal veterinarians and State veterinarians may be obtained by writing to Emergency Programs, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, 4700 River Road, Unit 41, Riverdale, MD 20737-1231, or by referring to the local telephone book.

<sup>2</sup>A copy of the protocols for END diagnostic tests may be obtained by writing to Emergency Programs, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, 4700 River Road Unit 41, Riverdale, MD 20737-1231. The protocols are also found in "Recommended Uniform Diagnostic Procedures," published by the Committee of the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians.